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SPEECH OF HENRY CLAY,

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

FEBRUARY 2nd, 3rd, and 6 h,

IN DEFENCE OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

CONTINUED.

The author then proposes that the Board of trade and Plantations should be furnished with statistical accounts of the various *permitted* manufactures, to enable them to encourage or depress the industry of the colonists, and prevent the danger of interference with British industry.

"It is hoped that this method would allay the *heat* that some people have shown, for destroying the iron works on the plantations, and pulling down their forges—taking away, in a violent manner, their estates and properties—preventing the husbandman from getting their ploughshares, carts, and other utentials, mended; destroying the manufacture of ship building, by depriving them of the liberty of making bolts,—spikes, and other things proper for carrying on that work, by which article returns are made for purchasing our woolen manufactures.—Pages 87, 88, 89."

Such is the picture of colonists dependent upon the mother country for their necessary supplies, drawn by a writer who was not among the number of those who desired to debar them the means of building a vessel, erecting a forge, or mending a ploughshare, but who was willing to promote their growth and prosperity, as far as was consistent with the paramount interests of the manufacturing or parent State.

"2. The advantages to G. Britain from keeping the colonists dependent on her for their essential supplies.

"If we examine into the circumstances of the inhabitants of our plantations and our own, it will appear that not *one fourth* part of their product redounds to their *own profit*: for, out of all that comes here, they only carry back clothing and other accommodations for their families, all of which is of of the merchandise and manufacture of this kingdom."

After showing how this system tends to concentrate all the surplus of acquisition over absolute expenditure, in England, he says:

"All these advantages we receive by the plantations, besides the mortgages on the planter's estates, and the high interest they pay us, which is very considerable; and therefore very great care ought to be taken, in regulating all affairs of the colonists, that the planters be not put under *too many difficulties*, but encouraged to go on cheerfully.

"New England, and the northern colonies, have not commodities and products enough to send us in return for purchasing their necessary clothing, but are under very great difficulties; and therefore, any ordinary sort sell with them. And when they have grown out of fashion with us, they are new fashioned *enough* there."

Sir, I cannot go on with this disgusting detail. Their refuse goods; their old shop-keepers; their cast off clothes good enough for us! Was there ever a scheme more artfully devised by which the energies and faculties of one People should be kept down and rendered subservient to the pride, and the pomp, and the power of another! The system then proposed differs only from that which is now recommended, in one particular; that was intended to be enforced by power, this would not be less effectually executed by the force of circumstances. A gentleman in Boston, (Mr. Lee) the agent of the Free Trade Convention, from whose exhaustless mint there is a constant issue of reports, seem to envy the blessed condition of dependent Canada, when compared to the oppressed state of this Union; and it is a fair inference from the view which he presents, that he would have us to hasten back to the golden days of that colonial bondage, which is so well depicted in the work from which I have been quoting. Mr. Lee exhibits two tabular statements, in one of which he presents the high duties which he represents to be paid in the ports of the United States, and, in the other, those which are paid in Canada, generally about two per cent ad valorem. But did it not occur to him that the duties levied in Canada are paid chiefly on British manufactures, or on articles passing from one to another part of a common empire; and that, to present a parallal case in the United States, he ought to have shown that importations made into one State from another, which are now free, are subject to the same or higher duties than are paid in Canada?

I will now, Mr. President, proceed to a more particular consideration of the arguments urged against the protective system, and and an inquiry into its practical operation, especially on the cotton growing country. And, as I wish to state and meet the argument fairly, I invite correction of my statement of it if necessary. It is alleged that the system operates prejudicially to the cotton planter, by diminishing the foreign demand for his staple; that we cannot sell to Great Britain, unless we buy from her; that the import duty is equivalent to an export duty, and falls upon the cotton grower, that South Carolina pays a disproportionate quota of the public revenue; that an abandonment of the protective policy would lead to an augmentation of our exports of an amount not less than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars; and finally, that the South cannot partake of the advantages of manufacturing, if there be any. Let us examine these various propositions in detail. 1. That the foreign demand for cotton is diminished; and that we cannot sell to Great Britain unless we buy from her. The demand of both our great foreign customers is constantly and annually increasing. It is true, that the ratio of the increase may not be equal to that of production; but this is owing to the fact that the power of producing the raw material is much greater, and is therefore constantly in advance of the power of consumption. A single fact will illustrate. The average produce of laborers engaged in the cultivation of cotton may be estimated at five bales, or fifteen hundred weight to the hand.—Supposing the annual average consumption of each individual who uses cotton cloth to be five pounds, one hand can produce enough of the raw material to clothe three hundred.

The argument comprehends two errors, one of fact and the other of principle. It assumes that we do not in fact purchase of Great Britain. What is the true state of the case? There are certain, but very few articles which it is thought sound policy requires that we should manufacture at home, and on these the tariff operates. But, with respect to all the rest, and much the larger number of articles of taste, fashion, or utility, they are subject to no other than revenue duties and are freely introduced. I have before me from the treasury a statement of our imports from England, Scotland and Ireland, including ten years, preceeding the last, and three quarters of the last year, from which it will appear that, although there are some fluctuations in the amount of the different years, the largest amount imported in any one year has been since the tariff of 1824, and that the last year's importation, when the returns of the fourth quarter shall be received, will probably be the greatest in the whole term of eleven years.

Now, if it be admitted that there is a less amount of the protected articles imported from Great Britain, she may be, and probably is, compensated for the deficiency, by the increased consumption in America of the articles of her industry not falling within the scope of the policy of our protection. The establishment of manufactures among us excites the creation of wealth, and this gives new powers of consumption, which are gratified by the purchase of foreign objects. A poor nation can never be a great consuming nation. Its poverty will limit its consumption to bare subsistence.

The erroneus principle which the argument includes, is, that it devolves on us the duty of taking care that G. Britain shall be enabled to purchase from us without exacting from Great Britain the corresponding duty. If it be true, on one side, that nations are bound to shape their policy in reference to the ability of foreign Powers, it must be true on both sides of the Atlantic. And this reciprocal obligation ought to be emphatically regarded towards the nation supplying the raw material, by the manufacturing nation, because the industry of the latter gives four or five values to what had been produced by the industry of the former.

But, does Great Britain practise towards us upon the principles which we are now required to observe in regard to her? The exports to the United kingdom, as appears from the same treasury statement just adverted to, during eleven years, from 1821 to 1831, and exclusive of the fourth quarter of the last year fall short of the amount of imports by upwards of forty six millions of dollars, and the total amount; when the returns of that quarter are received, will exceed fifty millions of dollars! It is surprising how we have been able to sustain, for so long a time, a trade so very unequal. We must have been absolutely ruined by it, if the unfavorable balance had not been neutralized by more profitable commerce with other parts of the world. Of all nations Great Britain has the least cause to complain of the trade between the two countries. Our imports from that single Power are nearly one third of the entire amount of our importations from all foreign countries together. Great Britain constantly acts on the maxim of buying only what she wants and cannot produce, and selling to foreign nations the utmost amount she can. In conformity with this maxim she excludes articles of prime necessity produced by us—equally if not more necessary than any of her industry which we tax, although the admission of those articles would increase our ability to purchase from her, according to the argument of gentlemen.

If we purchased still less from G. Britain than we do, and our conditions were reversed, so that the value of her imports from this country exceeded that of her exports to it, she would only then be compelled to do what we have so long done, and what South Carolina does, in her trade with Kentucky, make up for the unfavorable balance by trade with other places and countries. How does she now dispose of the one hundred and sixty millions of dollars worth of cotton fabrics, which she annually sells? Of that amount the United States do not purchase five per cent.—What becomes of the other ninety-five per cent? Is it not sold to other powers, and would not their markets remain open if ours were totally shut? Would she not continue, as she now finds it her interest, to purchase the raw material from us, to supply those markets?—Would she be guilty of the folly of depriving herself of markets to the amount of upwards of $150,000,000, because we refused her a market for some eight or ten millions?

But if there were a diminution of the British demand for cotton equal to the loss of a market for a few British fabrics which are within the scope of our protective policy, the question would still remain, whether the cotton planter is not amply indemnified by the creation of additional demand elsewhere? With respect to the cotton grower it is the *totality* of the demand, and not its *distribution*, which affects his interests. If any system of policy will augment the aggregate of the demand, that system is favorable to his interests, although its tendency may be to vary the theatre of the demand. It could not, for example, be injurious to him, if, instead of Great Britain receiving the entire quantity of cotton which she now does, two or three thousand bales of it were taken to the other side of the channel, and increased to that extent, the French demand. It would be better for him, because it is always better to have several markets than one.—Now, if, instead of a transfer to the opposite side of the channel, of those two or three hundred thousand bales, they are transported to the northern States, can that be injurious to the cotton grower? Is it not better for him? Is it not better to have a market at home, unaffected by war or other foreign causes, for that amount of his staple?

If the establishment of American manufactures, therefore, had the sole effect of creating a new, and an American demand for cotton, *exactly* to the same extent in which it lessened the British demand, there would be no just cause of complaint against the tariff. The gain in one place would precisely equal the loss in the other. But the true state of the matter is much more favorable to the cotton grower. It is calculated that the cotton manufactories of the United States absord at least 200,000 bales of cotton annually. I believe it to be more The two ports of Boston and Providence alone, received, during the last year, near 110,000 bales. The amount is annually increasing. The raw material of that two hundred thousand bales is worth six millions, and there is an additional value conferred by the manufacturer, of eighteen millions; it being generally calculated that, in such cotton fabrics as we are in the habit of making, the manufacture constitutes three fourths of the value of the article. If, therefore, these twenty four millions worth of cotton fabrics were not made in the United States, but were manufactured in Great Britain, in order to obtain them, we should have to add to the already enormous disproportion between the amount of our imports, and exports in the trade with Great Britain, the further sum of twenty four millions, or, deducting the price of the raw material, eighteen millions! And will gentlemen tell me how it would be possible for this country to sustain such a ruinous trade. From all that portion of the United States lying north and east of James river, and west of the mountains, Great Britain receives comparatively nothing. How would it be possible for the inhabitants of that largest portion of our territory, to supply themselves with cotton fabrics, if they were brought from England exclusively? They could not do it. But for the existence of the American manufacture, they would be compelled greatly to curtail their supplies, if not absolutely to suffer in their comforts. By its existence at home, the circle of those exchanges is created which reciprocally diffuses among all, who are embraced within it, the productions of their respective industry. The cotton grower sells the raw material to the manufacturer; he buys the iron, the bread, the meal, the coal, and the countless number of objects of his consumption, from his fellow citizens, and they, in turn, purchase his fabrics. Putting it upon the ground merely of supplying those with necessary articles, who could not otherwise obtain them, ought there to be, from any quarter, an objection to the only system by which that object can be accomplished? But can there be any doubt, with those who will reflect, that the actual amount of cotton consumed is increased by the home manufacture? The main argument of gentlemen is founded upon the idea of mutual ability resulting from mutual exchanges. They would furnish an ability to foreign nations by purchasing from them, and, to our own people, by exchanges at home. If the American manufacture were discontinued,—and that of England were to take its place, how would she sell the additional quantity of twenty-four millions of cotton goods, which we now make?—To us? That has been shown to be impracticable. To other foreign nations? She has already pushed her supplies to them to the utmost extent.—The ultimate consequence would, then, be to diminish the total consumption of cotton, to say nothing now of the reduction of price that would take place by throwing into the ports of Great Britain the two hundred thousand bales which, no longer being manufactured in the United States, would go thither.

2. That the import duty is equivalent to an export duty, and falls on the producer of cotton.

[Here General Hayne explained, and said that he never had contended that an import duty was equivalent to an export duty, under all circumstances; he had explained in his speech his ideas of the precise operation of the existing system. To which Mr. Clay replied that he had seen the argument so stated in some of the ingenious essays from the South Carolina press, and would therefore answer it.]

The framers of our constitution, by granting the power to Congress to lay imports, and prohibiting that of laying an export duty, manifested that they did not regard them as equivalent. Nor does the common sense of mankind.—An export duty fastens upon, and incorporates itself with, the article on which it is laid. The article cannot escape from it—it pursues and follows it wherever the article goes; and if, in the foreign market, the supply is above or just equal to the demand, the amount of the export duty will be a clear deduction to the exporter from the price of the article. But an import duty on a foreign article leaves the exporter of the domestic article free, 1st. to import specie;—2dly goods which are free from the protecting duty; or 3dly such good as, being chargeable with the protecting duty, he can sell at home and throw the duty on the consumer.

But, it is confidently argued that the import duty falls upon the grower of cotton; and the case was put in debate, and again, and again, in conversation, of the South Carolina planter, who exports 100 bales of cotton to Liverpool. exchange them for one hundred bales of merchandize; and, when he brings them home, being compelled to leave,—at the custom house, forty bales in the form of duties. The argument is founded on the assumption that a duty of 40 per cent amounts to a subtraction of 40 from the 100 bales of merchandise.—The first objection to it is, that it supposes a case of barter, which never occurs. If it be replied that it, nevertheless, occurs in the operations of commerce, the answer would be that, since the export of Carolina cotton is chiefly made by N. York or foreign merchants, the loss stated, if it really accrued, would fall upon them and not upon the planter. But, to test the correctness of the hypothetical case, let us suppose that the duty, instead of forty per cent. should be 150, which is asserted to be the duty in some cases. Then, the planter would not only lose the whole hundred bales of merchandise, which he had gotten for his hundred bales of cotton, but he would have to purchase, with other means, an additional fifty bales, in order to enable him to pay the duties accruing on the proceeds of the cotton.—Another answer is, that, if the *producer* of cotton in America, exchanged against English fabrics, pays the duty, the *producer* of those fabrics also pays it, and then it is twice paid. Such must be the consequence, unless the principle is true on one side of the Atlantic, and false on the other. The true answer is, that the exporter of an article, if he invests its proceeds in a foreign market, takes care to make the investment in such merchandize as, when brought home, he can sell with a fair profit; and consequently, the consumer would pay the original cost and charges and profit.

3. The next objection to the American System is, that it subjects South Carolina to the payment of an undue proportion of the public revenue. The basis of this objection is the assumption, shown to have been erroneous, that the producer of the exports from this country pays the duty on its imports, instead of the consumer of those imports. The amount which South Carolina really contributes to the public revenue, no more than that of any other State, can be precisely ascertained. It depends upon her consumption of articles paying duties, and we may make an approximation sufficient for all practical purposes. The cotton planters of the valley of the Mississippi, with which I am acquainted, generally expend about one third of their income in the support of their families and plantations. On this subject, I hold in my hands a statement from a friend of mine, of great accuracy, and a member of the Senate.—

According to this statement, in a crop of ten thousand dollars, the expenses may fluctuate between two thousand eight hundred dollars and three thousand two hundred dollars. Of this sum, about one fourth, from seven to eight hundred dollars, may be laid out in articles paying the protecting duty, the residue is disbursed for provisions, mules horses, oxen, wages of overseer, &c.—Estimating the exports of South Carolina at eight millions, one third is two millions six hundred and sixty six thousand six hundred and sixty six dollars;—of which, one fourth will be six hundred and sixty six thousand six hundred and sixty six and two-thirds dollars. Now supposing the protecting duty to be fifty per cent., and that it all enters into the price of the article, the amount paid by South Carolina would only be three hundred and thirty three thousand three hundred and thirty three and one-third dollars. But the total revenue of the United States may be stated at twenty five millions, of which, the proportion of South Carolina, whatever standard, whether of wealth or population, be adopted, would be about one million.—Of course, on this view of the subject, she actually pays only about one third of her fair and legitimate share. I repeat, that I have no personal knowledge of the habits of actual expenditure in S. Carolina; they may be greater than I have stated, in respect to other parts of the cotton country; but if they are, that fact does not arise from any defect in the system of public policy.

4. An abandonment of the American System, it is urged, would lead to an addition to our exports of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The amount of one hundred and fifty millions of cotton, in the raw state, would produce four hundred and fifty millions in the manufactured state, supposing no greater measure of value to be communicated, in the manufactured form, than that which our industry imparts. Now, sir, where would markets be found for this vast addition to the supply? Not in the United States certainly, nor in any other quarter of the globe, England having already every where pressed her cotton manufactures to the utmost point of repletion. We must look out for new worlds, seek for new and unknown races of mortals to consume this immense increase of cotton fabrics.

[Here General Hayne said that he did not mean that the increase of one hundred and fifty millions to the amount of our exports, would be of cotton alone but of other articles.]

What *other articles?* Agricultural produce—bread stuffs, beef and pork? &c. *Where* shall we find markets for them? *Whither* shall we go? To *what* country, whose ports are not hermetically sealed against their admission?—Break down the home market, and you are without resource. Destroy all other interests in the country, for the imaginary purpose of advancing the cotton planting interest, and you inflict a positive injury without the smallest practical benefit to the cotton planter. Could Charleston, or the whole South, when all other markets are prostrated, or shut against the reception of the surplus of our farmers, receive that surplus?—Would they buy more than they might want for their own consumption? Could they find markets which other parts of the Union could not? Would gentlemen *force* the freemen of all, North of James River, East and West, like the miserable slave, on the Sabbath day, to repair to Charleston, with a turkey under his arm, or a pack upon his back, and beg the clerk of some English or Scotch merchant, living in his gorgeous palace, or rolling in his splendid coach in the streets, to exchange his "*truck*" for a bit of flannel to cover his naked wife and children! No! I am sure that I do no more than justice to their hearts, when I believe that they would reject, what I believe to be, the inevitable effects of their policy.

5. But, it is contended, in the last place, that the South cannot, from physical, and other causes, engage in the

manufacturing arts. I deny the premises, and I deny the conclusion. I deny the fact of inability, and, if it existed, I deny the conclusion that we must therefore, break down our manufactures, and nourish those of foreign countries. The South possesses, in an extraordinary degree, two of the most important elements of manufacturing industry—water power and labor. The former gives to our whole country a most decided advantage over Great Britain. But a single experiment, stated by the gentleman from South Carolina, in which a faithless slave put the torch to a manufacturing establishment, has discouraged similar enterprises. We have, in Kentucky the same description of population, and we employ them in many of our hemp manufactories. A neighbor of mine, one of our most opulent and respectable citizens, has had one, two, if not three, manufactories burnt by incendiaries;—but he persevered, and his perseverance has been rewarded with wealth. We found that it was less expensive to keep night watches, than to pay premiums for insurance, and we employed them.

To be continued.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

The following are the doings of the Legislature in relation to the communication which appeared in the Maine Daily Journal not long since, revealing some of the proceedings of the Secret Session respecting the northeastern Boundary question, and which we published soon after its appearance.

IN THE HOUSE.—*Secret Session.*

THURSDAY, March 6.

The select committee to whom was referred an order of the House on the 3d March inst. to consider what order the House ought to take in relation to the proceedings of the House while in secret session, and report such facts as they may ascertain in relation to any disclosures made by any member of this House, of the proceedings of this House in secret session to any person not a member or officer of either branch of the Legislature, and also in relation to the publication in the Daily Journal of this morning, and of the author thereof, with power to send for persons and papers.

Reported in part, that Luther Severance, one of the publishers of the Maine Daily Journal, pursuant to notice given to him for the purpose, appeared before the committee yesterday morning, and by order of the committee was sworn to make true answers to all such questions as should be put to him by the committee relative to the subject of their inquiry. Whereupon the following questions were propounded to him by the committee to which he made the answers under oath, as mentioned, viz:

Question 1. Are you the proprietor and publisher of the Maine Daily Journal?

Answer. I am, with my partner, Russel Eaton.

Q. 2. Did you publish or cause to be published in that paper of 3d March inst. an article signed "truth."

A. I did.

Q. 3. Do you know the author or writer of that article?

A. I do not.

Q. 4 In what manner did that article or the manuscript come into your possession?

A. I found it in the letter box of our printing office.

Q. 6. At what time did you so find it?

A. On Friday between 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

Q. 6. Have you that paper now in your possession? if so you are required to produce it to the committee for their examination.

A. I have it not. It is destroyed.

Q. 7. What became of that paper?

A. It is destroyed.

Q. 8. When and in what manner and by whom was it destroyed?

A. It was destroyed on Saturday morning before breakfast, and was torn up by me at my house.

Q. 9. Is that your usual course, or why do you adopt it in this case?

A. It is not our usual course. I adopted it in this case because after the article was in type on Friday evening, several persons were in the printing office and observed it might make an uproar, and from the nature of the communication itself, I was induced to put the manuscript in my pocket and in the morning destroyed it.

Q. 10. Do you know, or have you any reason to be satisfied, who wrote or dictated, or caused said article to be left in your box?

A. I do not know—I have no reason to be satisfied who wrote or dictated the article, but may have some reason to suspect who left it in the box.

Q. 11. Have you had any conversation with any members of the Legislature on the subject of their deliberations or actions while in secret session? If so, state the names of such members, and the substance of such conversation.

A. I have not, except allusions may at some times have been made to the the secret sessions, but no disclosures were made.

Q. 12. Have you any knowledge of the subject under consideration by the Legislature while in secret session, or of their action upon it? If so, state what and how obtained.

A. I have none.

Q. 13. Has any member of the Legislature conversed with you since the receipt of the article "Truth," and in any way or manner requested you to destroy or keep back the original article, or decline stating the author, or what became of it? If so state the name of each member and the substance of the conversation.

A. No.

Q. 14. Did you consult any person as to the propriety of publishing the article signed "Truth" before its insertion in your paper of the 3d March, or did you show that article to any one, or state the substance of it, for the purpose of learning whether it was proper or expedient to publish it or not? If so, state with whom you consulted and what was said.

A. I did not.

Q. 15. Did any one state or intimate to you before you found the manuscript "Truth" in your box, that such a paper would be found there?

A. There was such an intimation.

Q. 16. From whom?

The last question Mr. Severance declined answering, alleging that it was new to him to be thus called upon, and that he wished to consult council and ascertain what were his rights and duty in the case. Time was allowed for that purpose, and when Mr. Severance met the committee in the afternoon, he said he doubted the authority of the committee or the Legislature, to interrogate him so far as he had answered, and stated that he was advised by his counsel that he was not bound to answer the last question proposed to him by the committee, and he should not answer it. Hereupon the committee suspended their inquiries for the purpose of presenting these facts to the House for their consideration and direction.

Per order RUEL WILLIAMS,
Read and accepted,
JOSEPH G. COLE, Clerk.

The Editor of the Maine Daily Journal, after being subjected to the foregoing examination, published the following remarks upon the subject:

"The House of Representatives have decided that we have "violated the rights" of that body by refusing to tell them who gave us a hint that we should find a certain paper in our letter box! They do not complain of the attical as libelous; they do not say it is false; they do not arraign us for having published it, and hold us responsible; the committee disclaimed all this; but they required us to testify aginst some one, they knew not who, and threaten us with imprisonment for refusing to turn *informer* on our correspondents; they require us to denounce our friends to an inquisitorial committee; in short they threaten to punish us for refusing to help them keep their own secrets. They may rely upon it, that neither now nor hereafter, shall we ever aid in keeping *such* secrets.—We trust we shall always hold the 'rights of the Hou-e' in proper respect, but we do not mean to forego our own rights; and above all, we mean to regard the RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE, one of which rights is, to *know what their Representatives are doing.*

We went before the inquisitorial committee without receiving the advice or council of any one. Not knowing much about law, we did not know what they had a right to require. Since then we have come to the determination to dispute the authority of any legislative body to exercise any sort of censorship over our press. And here we call upon Editors of all parties to make common cause against such attempts to harrass them. Had we been intimidated into a submission to this committee, the precedent might have been cited hereafter to justify the attempt to drag any editor before the bar of the House, who might have the independence to disapprove their proceedings. The House has an undoubted right to protect its own deliberations, but the power of summoning printers or other citizens before them at their pleasure, we are not disposed to admit."

From the United States Telegraph.

SIR: The course of the "Official Paper" in this city, characterized by continual slander & habitual misrepresentation, has long since ceased to cause any other feeling than contempt: for so foul is its calumny, for so glaring its falsehoods, that it falls harmless, and speedily is consigned to the kennel. I have now reference to the article in the Globe of March 2d, commenting upon Mr. Clay,s published speech on the tariff, in which with the usual disregard to truth, it is said, Mr. Clay has taken care to leave out that passage of his speech, as delivered, where he made a gross and unprovoked attack upon the *venerable* General Smith. Now where, in the annals of profligacy, can a similar attempt be found to impose upon and mislead an intelligent people—here an impression is attempted to be produced that Mr. Clay had, in the conclusion of his speech made a *wanton and unprovoked attack*, when it is a notorious fact, and all who were present, can attest it, that Mr. Clay used no language that could, by the most forced construction, be considered an attack in his speech, nor, indeed, at any other time. And what did pass of a personal character between him and General Smith, was after he had concluded his speech, and taken his seat. But the editors of the Globe, it seems, aware how little weight their unsupported assertions have with the community, in order to sustain themselves, have recourse to the stale trick, usual with desperate partizans, of manufacturing communications to gain credit for the falsehoods they would circulate. And, according, on the day following the publication alluded to, we find some pretended person in a "Communication" repeating the falsehood, by inquiring why Mr. Clay did not insert in his published speech his attack upon General Smith.

This matter has never been fairly presented to the public. The garbled statement and exaggerated and vulgar notice of it given in the Globe, some time ago, requires that it should be given as it occurred, and I speak of my own knowledge. Mr. Clay, in his introductory speech upon the resolution submitted by him in relation to the reduction of duties, had examined and exposed the inexpediency of the Secretary of the Treasury scheme for paying off the public debt, and for disposing of the public lands. General Smith, in reply, had commenced by way of reflection on Mr. Clay, (who, in opening his remarks, spoke of the advances of age upon him,) by saying with an air of self sufficiency, and that vanity common to superanuated persons—that he would not make any excuse for age—though if it had warped his frame, it had left his mind unimpaired—and in the progress of his speech, even as published, for it, indeed, may be said, to be pruned of its asperities, applied such language as the following to Mr. Clay: "The Senator has reasoned as most gentlemen will who are not fully informed, or have not examined the subject, referring to Mr. Clay's explanation as the the extent of reduction of revenue."

Mr. Clay, in his speech on the second day, took occasion to say, that the recommendation of moderation, came with an ill grace from Gen. Smith, who as a leader of the Jackson party, had concurred in the proscriptive course of the present administration; and then animadverted upon that course with deserved severity. Coming to General Smith's speech, which he called his financial article, and reserved for the conclusion—he replied to the undignified expressions used in relation to himself, by saying it was possible he might not be so well acquainted with the laws and the acts of the government, as the gentleman from Maryland, yet he thought he was not entirely ignorant of them, for he occasionally looked into the public documents, when retired from public life on his farm, and learnt something at least of passing events; but that there were two errors into which some persons were disposed to fall—to magnify what they know, and to diminish what others do: and then finished his eloquent and masterly speech in a calm, dignified, and conciliatory manner.—Gen Smith then rose, and stated that the gentleman from Kentucky had charged him with being the cause of proscription, because he belonged to the party now in power. He was not—he was opposed to it. He had saved two persons from being turned out—he was above it. Yes, sir, the administration he was now so earnestly supporting did acts that were beneath him; and at length, used those expressions that produced all the warmth that ensued—expressions so unbecoming the place and the station he held; so grossly violating common decorum and courtesy, viz:—the gentleman from Kentucky, after charging me with being concerned in proscription, thereupon broke out into a great deal of *loud, empty noise—vociferation;* at the same time flourishing his hands, and speaking in a tone of derision. And this, sir, is almost every word he uttered, which he has since expanded into a speech of three or four columns, and published in the Baltimore Republican—a speech that was neither heard or delivered in the Senate.

Mr. Clay rose, and in perfectly good humor rejoined, that the gentleman being a zealous supporter of the administrtion, he had a right to suppose he approved of its acts, proscription as well as others. But he was glad to learn that he was opposed to proscription, and he should hereafter take pleasure in citing him as an opponent of the proscriptive system: and after making some remarks upon the explanation of General Smith, as to the appointment of the Committee upon Roads and Canals, he concluded with saying, with regard to age he denied that his observation on that subject was calculated to produce the displeasure of any one.—Certainly he had no allusion to the gentleman from Maryland, for he remembered too well that

"Old politicians chime on wisdom past,
And totter on in blunders to the last."

Whereupon, Gen. Smith rose, so transported with rage, that he scarcely knew what he was doing, and said—Mr President, I—I'll take—no—notice of that, and I—hope—the Senate will not, it is not worthy of their notice. (Here order was called by the Chair and several Senators at the same time.) What I—I—totter—Sir? (and on these words rung many changes, till his passion subsided; and when he had sufficiently recovered himself to speak, said,) Sir, I could take a view of the gentleman's past conduct—(Order, order, order, called from different quarters of the House at this threat that he could disclose some thing dishonorable or disgraceful of Mr. Clay.) Mr. Clay with that warmth of feeling, which a direct insinuation upon his honor and reputation justly excites, said—Take it, Sir, take it. (Order) General Smith, then declining, on account, as he said, of its not becoming the place and occasion. After having made the threat, and wishing to hold it, as it were, over Mr. Clay, in *terrorem*—Mr. C. said, I dare you! that is, take the view, sir; I have nothing to fear from it—I invite you to it. The fact is, Gen. Smith appeared so eager for an occasion to attack Mr. Clay, that when Mr. Clay, in his speech, spoke of the manner in which his views and opinions had been misrepresented, Gen. Smith jumped up, and asked, in a stern and commanding tone—"I wish to know if the gentleman means me?"—"No," replied Mr. Clay, "no gentleman on this floor."

PHILO-JUSTICE.

FLOOD ON THE HUDSON.—Albany papers of the 14th inst. mention a great flood on the Hudson, which is said to exceed that of 1818. It is believed by many to be the most remarkable breaking up of the river, ever heard of. The oldest inhabitants do not remember so much damage ever having been done before. Many families on the dock were obliged to leave their houses in a very abrupt manner, and some of the inmates were taken out in boats from their second stories. The water continued to rise, until noon of the 13th. and reached nearly to Market-street, in the middle part of the city. The access to the Eagle, National and Columbia Hotels, and the Exchange Coffee House, could only be by boats and carriages. Columbia st. bridge and building were crushed—all the towpath bridges on the canal, many buildings on the wharves, and much lumber carried away. In the northern part, the water overflowed the canal and rose as high as the garden of the Patroon. The loss of property is very great—on the opposite side of the river much damage was also done.

A letter from Schenectady, dated Tuesday, 11 o'clock, A. M. says—That the mail had just come down from Amsterdam. The water 6 or 8 feet deep on the turnpike. On the flats, near the gate, it rose so rapidly, that the gatekeeper had scarcely time to get his family out of the house. His horse and cow were drowned in the stable.—Some lives were lost, and the banks of the canal swept away in several places. In many cases families had to flee to the upper stories of their houses for safety.

The notorious Jackson, alias Mr. Livingston.—This celebrated personage, who distinguished himself about a year ago in this city by a long career of the most daring forgeries, has lately added new laurels to his reputation by a feat of heroism at Sing-Sing State Prison. Soon after his commitment he made a most ingenious attempt to escape, which had well nigh proved successful. On another occasion he tried a second experiment, which likewise failed. The other day information was communicated to the keepers that Jackson was endeavoring to form a plan with some of the prisoners to make a desperate rush and break down all opposition. He was accordingly summoned and interrogated, but he firmly denied the charge. Being satisfied that his protestations would be unavailing, and that he must again undergo a severe flagellation, he resolutely seized his broad axe, and extended one leg across a piece of wood, chopped it a little below the knee with all the strength he could exert with his right hand, exclaiming at the moment, "There, I think you must now be satisfied that I have no wish to escape."—The leg was nearly cut in two, but there are some hopes that the surgeon will be able to restore it to its proper functions.

N. York Jour. Com.

A murder was committed in Litchfield, Ct. on the evening of the 1st inst. which has hardly a parallel among the records of human atrocity. As a Mr. Barnum and his wife were sitting by the fire a musket ball was discharged at him through the window and lodged in his head—he fell and almost immediately expired. The next day it was very satisfactorily ascertained that the perpetrator of the horrid deed was Mr. B's *own son*, a lad of 18, who was accordingly committed. The cause alleged is, that his father had withheld some money which he had earned!

Brattleboro' Messenger.

Both Houses of the Virginia Legislature have passed the James River and Kanawha Canal bill. The State is to subscribe $1,000,000.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 3.

"*Hang out your banner on the outward wall.*"

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN SERGEANT.

YOUNG MEN'S CONVENTION.

The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN YOUNG MEN of Oxford Congressional District, are requested to assemble in Convention at the Inn of Joshua Smith Esq. in Norway Village on Saturday the fourteenth instant, at one o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing two Delegates, to meet in the Convention of National Republican Young Men of the United States, which is to be holden at Washington City on the first Monday of May next.

IcHABOD BARTLETT, ASA BARTON, EZRA F. BEAL, } County Committee.
Oxford County, April 2d, 1832.

We had the curiosity to run our eye over the first editorial article of our neighbor, (the Jeffersonian) since his return from Augusta.—Having received upwards of three hundred dollars for his services as Clerk of the House of Representatives during the recent session of the Legislature and for completing his records, it was to be expected that he would feel under some obligation to defend his friends against that censure which an injured and indignant people are disposed to bestow upon them.—But we were not prepared to believe, that in his zeal to defend the majority of the Legislature from just reproach, he would run the hazard of doing so at the expense of truth He begins by insinuating somewhat cautiously that the opposition to the State and national administration, "first attempted to make the Boundary question subservient to party purposes," and then with great seriousness "calls upon his readers to judge upon examination of all the proceedings." Upon this ground we are ready to meet him. "Facts are stubborn things" and will weigh down a thousand surmises. It is a fact well known to our neighbor, that when the Legislature first assembled at the commencement of the late Session, there was but one opinion entertained in regard to this highly important and interesting subject. The Governor took up the question at great length in his message, and it was referred to a large and respectable committee of both branches, the greater part of whom were Jackson men "to the back bone." They of course took the lead in preparing the report and resolves which were adopted and finally passed, (as we have understood,) without a dissenting vote. The report and resolves aforesaid place the subject upon high and honorable ground, being in the spirit of the able numbers published under the signature of "Lincoln," and presented to each member of the Legislature by Judge Preble.—That report and the resolves accompanying the same we hope to find room to publish again, that our readers may contrast the sentiments therein expressed with the subsequent doings of the majority of the Legislature in secret session. And we now invite their attention and that of our neighbor to the following extract from said report:—

"The course which shall be adopted by the general government, as well as by this State, is pregnant with the most important consequences, and while the people of Maine look to the wisdom and power of the Union for that protection which the Federal Constitution guarantees to each State, they also look *to this Legislature for the adoption of all measures which may tend to obtain that protection and to secure to every citizen of Maine, the sacred rights of liberty, and protection of person and property, when acting under the Constitutional laws of the State.*"

This report bears the name of Megquier Boutelle, Emerson, Williams, O'Brion, Clifford, Gerrish, McCrate, Dummer, Steele and Jarvis. It breathes sentiments truly American; such as the minority have always advanced and cherished, and which were, as we believe, heartily approved by each and every member of the Legislature, while under the influence of his own sound judgement and the known wishes of his constituents. We call upon our neighbor to give the reasons which induced a majority of the Logislature at a subsequent period, to take entirely different ground, we mean the degrading and down hill course which was adopted in secret session.—Will he be kind enough to publish a sketch of the debate in secret caucus, held at a certain Court House, on the evening next before the resolves proposing to negotiate away a part of our territory and citizens for *an equivalent*, received the sanction of the House. When those proceedings are published, the people will be able to decide whether shameful efforts were, or were not, made to drum up a party, to vote against the honest convictions of their own minds.

Again, our neighbor asserts that the opposition, "are unwilling to advise the rejection of the award." For his edification and instruction upon this point we would refer him to the fourth, fifth, seventh and eighth resolves reported and *unanimously adopted* as aforesaid, which we think worth transcribing at the present time.

"Resolved, That this State protests against the adoption, by the Government of the United States, of the line of boundary recommended by the King of Holland as a suitable boundary between Great Britain and the United States; inasmuch as it will be a violation of the rights of Maine,—rights acknowledged and insisted upon by the General Government—and will be a precedent, which endangers *the*

integrity, as well as *the independence* of every State in the Union."

"Resolved, That while the people of this State are disposed to yield a ready obedience to the constitution and laws of the United States they will never assent to surrender any portion of their territory, on the recommendation of a Foreign Power."

"Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their best efforts to prevent our State from being *dismembered, our territory alienated, and our just rights prostrated by the adoption of a new line for the North Eastern Boundary, as recommended by the King of Holland.*"

"Resolved that the Agent to be appointed by the Governor and Council, be instructed to co-operate with our Senators and Representatives, in advocating, and enforcing the principles advanced, and positions taken in the foregoing Resolutions, and in supporting all such measures as shall be deemed best calculated *to preserve the integrity of our State and prevent any portion of our territory and citizens from being transferred to a Foreign Power.*"

How much truth is there in the editor's assertion? Let the people judge. And surely the people of this State will also judge how faithfully our Agent has executed his trust!—How much his labors have been calculated "to *preserve the integrity of our State, and to prevent any portion of our territory and citizens from being transferred to a foreign power.*" It is time to pause and inquire what there is contained behind the curtain. Why did our Agent receive a proposition directly opposed to the instructions given him and urge the Legislature to give it their sanction—and why are those members, now stigmatized with attempting to stir up party strife, who refused to give their support to such a measure, in violation of those principles hitherto advanced, having so recently declared, "*that they never would consent to surrender any portion of their territory* on the recommendation of a Foreign Power."

There is some mystery about this business, which, we think, ought to be explained before seventy-five members in the minority of the Legislature are denounced with unmerited reprobation for adhering to principles which have ever been considered sound in this State and which at the commencement of the session were unanimously approved by every Department of the government. We do not crave such honor as the majority acquired by their doings in secret session. If the measures adopted be "wise, just snd reasonable, and such as the people will approve," as our neighbor affirms them to be, why has he withheld the YEAS and NAYS, in his account of the secret proceedings, published in his paper? Do let the people know to whom they are indebted for such "a blaze of glory."

☞MORE PROSCRIPTION.—Joseph G. Cole has been appointed Register of Probate for this County, vice Thomas Clark removed.

☞A LOUP CERVIERE was shot in this town on Friday last, by Mr. Wm. Churchill.

☞A Bear was shot in Oxford on the 20th ult. weighing about 200.

The Executive Council of this State adjourned on the 21st ult. to meet at Angusta on the 15th of June, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GLORIOUS POLITICAL TRIUMPH!

Total overthrow of the British party in Augusta!!

On Monday last, the election of Town Officers took place at the Capitol, and 'the result,' says a letter from Kennebec, "is a glorious and unexpected triumph for the National Republicans.—Both parties made great exertions, especially for Moderator, Town Clerk and first Selectman—and the elections were placed expressly on party grounds.—The entire Clay Ticket for Selectmen was elected by an average majority of TWO HUNDRED AND TEN! Mr. EMMONS, the *reformed* Register of Probate, was chosen Moderator against *Daniel Williams!* the most popular man of the Jackson party.

The Clay men prevailed throughout. So much for *secret sessions*—so much for the outrageous attacks of a Jackson Legislature on the freedom of the press and the rights of individuals.' Mr. Robinson, one of the old board of Selectmen, and one of the late Representatives who voted to *sell* his country, received his *quietus*. This is a specimen of what may be expected from old Republican Kennebec in September next.

Port. Adv.

Why did not the editor of the Jeffersonian, in calling the attention of his readers to the proceedings of the secret session in his last paper, inform them that he had omitted the yeas and nays as they were entered on the records, and give his reason for so doing? These we consider the most important part of the proceedings—the People would like to see the names of the individuals who voted for and against giving their territory to the *British*. It is not to be wondered that he is *ashamed* to publish a full account of these proceedings—but it is rather mysterious that he should omit a portion of them, if they are all as fair as he represents them to be. It is not a common thing for the editors of the *British* papers in this State, to keep back the names of those of their party who have performed any praiseworthy action. For the sake of consistency, should they now lay before their readers the names of those who participated in the *meritorious* act above alluded to, that the latter may receive the *credit* which belongs to conduct "alike distinguished" for patriotic firmness and "unwavering" consistency? *Port. Adv.*

THREATS.—The Richmond Enquirer hus announces the decision of the Supreme Court in the Cherokee case:

"There is more mischief brewing.—The Supreme Court has decided against the State of Georgia—and the blow was followed up in the house of Representatives by a memorial, presented by Mr. Adams from the city of New York, on the subject of the two Missionaries confined in the Penitentiary.

"The decision of the court is *ultra*.—It goes the whole against the rights and sovereignty of the States. It must startle every man, who is for preserving to the State Governments all the powers which have been reserved to them. The power now claimed by the U. States over the territory of Georgia is not granted by the Constitution. It gives to Congress the power to regulate trade with the Indian tribes—and nothing more. It is not believed that Georgia will submit to the decision—and that when it is certified to her State Court, they will take no account of it. What then? Will the Supreme Court be so infatuated as to persevere, and issue further process in the case?

"The Memorial laid before the House of R. on Monday, threatens to call up another Missouri question. The excitement produced on the very presentation of it was alarming."

Is it to be wondered at that the President should go all wrong, when he gets upon a question arising out of the Constitution, as long as he is under the keeping of such blind guides as the paper from which we quote the above? The editor of the Enquirer, from having in 1824 deprecated the election of General Jackson as "a curse to the country," has since that once dreaded event became, first, probable, and then certain—been one of his most obsequent satelites, and of course a confidential adviser. The consitution "gives to Congress the power to regulate trade with the Indian tribes—nothing more." It may be well to enquire whether, under this very limited construction of powers of Congress, their purchases of Indian territories can abide the criticisms of the Enquirer. Protection in the remainder of their lands and a perpetual guaranty of their possessions has been, in every case of purchase, a main consideration on which the purchase was made. Can the grant stand if the consideration fails?—As a pure question of law this could leave no room for doubt—and how will it be when we come to add the equitable side of the case?—Sure we are that if Congress had not the power of guarantying to the Indians their reservations, the purchases made of them are all void. The editor may take whichever horn of the dilemma he chooses. It is evident that this thrust at the court is designed for encouragement to the Georgians in rebellion, and to the President in abetting them. Should the President act or rather refuse to act, upon the principle here laid down, the comparison of our Union to a "rope of sand" will have its truth verified by history—at least so far as the influence of a misguided and ignorant chief magistrate can be effectual. We trust however that Georgia will not be mad enough to declare war with the Constitution—or if she does, that General Jackson will, by actions as well as words, declare that "it must be supported."

Brattleboro' Messenger.

FOREIGN.

We mentioned yesterday, (says the Boston Centinel) that the French Government had sent troops into Italy, and the procedure had excited much interest. From what little news reached us on Wednesday evening, it appeared that this step was in consequence of some 'engagements' between the French King and the Pope. It would appear from last night's mail, that the step was taken by France, in consequence of some jealousy lest Austria should assume too much influence in Italy. If this be true, there is danger of serious collission between France and Austria. If also, as is stated, the French intend to send troops into Spain, in case Spain should interfere between Don Pedro and Miguel, the flame of war is not unlikely to be kindled between France and Spain.

SPAIN.—A letter from Madrid, dated Jan. 31, says, the troops destined for the frontiers of Portugal are about to march to their destination, but an incident has happened to lessen the joy of the apostolic party. It is certain that the French Government has declared that if the Spanish troops enter Portugal, the French troops will cross the Pyrenees.

GREECE.—The new assembly of Greece, convened at Argos, on the 18th of December, when it was decreed that three funeral pyramids should be raised in honor of Capo d'Istrias, with inscriptions pronouncing eternal execration on his murderers. They are to be raised at Egina, Corinth and Missolonghi, and the day of his death is to be kept as an anniversary of mourning for a hundred years.

In the British House of Lords, on the 26th of January, the Duke of Wellington said, distinctly, that Russia, Austria, and Prussia would not ratify the treaty concerning Belgium and Holland until they had the consent of the King of the Netherlands.

The latest accounts at London from St. Petersburg, stated officially that the Emperor had not yet decided to ratify the Treaty relating to Holland&Belgium and the latest accounts from St. Petersburg at Paris, stated, that he intended to ratify it soon.

PORTUGAL.—Don Miguel is making great preparations for the reception of Don Pedro acting in behalf of his daughter, and it is believed, should the latter make good a landing in Portugal, an awful destruction of life will ensue. A whole convent of *monks*, about fifty strong, have taken up arms in favor of Miguel, and were drilled daily! The general condition of the country is wretched—squalid poverty and rank villainy, it is well observed prevail.

The cholera, by the last accounts, was extending its ravages in Scotland. It had reached Edinburg and Glasgow, where the greatest consternation prevailed. In the former place the cases were reported to be of the most virulent and terrible kind, and the magistrates had directed all the public schools, even the churches to be closed; an order was also issued for the arrest of all beggars and vagrants, who were to be placed in confinement

22D CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 15.

Mr. Smith presented resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland in favor of an appropriation by the government in aid of the removal of the free people of color from the United States.

FRIDAY, March 16.

The bill appropriating $5,000, and $1,000 per annum for five years, for the purchase of law books for the Library of Congress, was *passed*.

IN THE HOUSE.

THURSDAY, March 15.

Mr. Jarvis laid before the House, sundry resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Maine, in opposition to the rechartering of the Bank of the U. States and instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives in Congress, from that State, to vote against such recharter, which was referred to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union and directed to be printed. After disposing of some other matters, the Military and General Appropriation Bills were taken up in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and after various amendments, and some debate, these bills were reported to the House; when the Military Appropriation bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. The House then adjourned.

'Governor Lumpkin, has advised his friends in Congress, in letters received this day, that he will not discharge the Missionaries, that he will not abandon the survey and disposition of the Cherokee lands, and that he will enforce the laws of Georgia, in relation to the Indians and their territory, in opposition to the Laws of the United States, or the mandates of the Supreme Court.'

DIED,

In this town, on the 25th ult., of the Cankerrash, John, son of Mr. Charles Cleaves, aged 3 years.

MISS R. HUMPHREY

PROPOSES to commence a school in Norway-Village, for the instruction of Young Ladies and Misses, in the solid and ornamental branches of Education, on Monday, the 30th inst.

Terms—from $1,50 to $2 per quarter.

Norway-Village, April 3, 1831.

MILLINERY.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW

HAS on hand and for sale a good assortment of

Bonnets, Calashes, Turbans, Caps, &c. &c

suitable for the present and approaching season.

ALSO,

BAND-BOXES.

Norway Village, March 19.

SEED WHEAT.

W. B. NORTON,

HAS for sale at his Store in Oxford, 40 bushels of the TEA WHEAT, the seed of which was imported from the British Provinces, in the year 1830. This Wheat has had the preference of any other now in market, as it has not hitherto been injured either by the Hessian Fly, rust, or mildew. The above is entirely free from any other grain. Price $1,50.

Also, as above, four hdds. Prime retailing

Molasses.

March 19th, 1832. 40tf

MEDICINES.

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS.

WHICH has been used with the most complete success, for the cure of this very afflicting, and distressing complaint for fifteen years past, in almost all parts of the United States.—Numerous and highly respectable certificates of the efficacy of this invaluable remedy, accompany each bill of directions.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.

THIS Medicine stands unrivalled, by all others, for the cures of Consumptive and Pulmonary Complaints. There is not a town in this State, and perhaps a single neighborhood, where its beneficial effects has not been experienced—and its increasing demand fully justifies all that has ever been said in its favor. It is not one of the common NOSTRUMS of the day; but is a medicine that was prepared by a medical Gentleman of eminence, and one who had made Pulmonary complaints his chief study. And it is not derogating from the merit of any of the profession, by saying, that it surpasses every thing of the kind which has been introduced for the cure of Consumption, Pleurisy,—spitting of Blood, Coughs, shortness of Breath, and in short, all complaints of the Lungs.

LA GRANGE'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

THIS ointment is a safe, certain, and expeditious cure for the Salt Rheum and other Cutaneous disorders of the skin. It has been tried in numerous cases, and has never failed of effecting a complete cure, even in the most obstinate cases.

PHILADELPHIA OPODELDOC.

ONE of the most invaluable Medicines for the cure of Sprains, Soreness, Stiffness in the Joints and Limbs, Swellings, &c., ever yet discovered.—This Opodeldoc is warranted to possess double the strength of any other Liquid Opodeldoc, and comes at a low price.

IMPERIAL ITCH OINTMENT

THIS Ointment needs only to be used to be admired, as it cures a troublesome disorder without any difficulty, change of apparal, &c., and may be applied with perfect safety to the most delicate constitutions.

JEWETT'S VEGETABLE PILLS,

FOR Indigestion, Jaundice, and Liver complaints;—Have been used for ten years past, and with the most happy effect. There has been no medicine introduced, that has been equal to it for these most distressing, & excruciating disorders. They need only to be tried, and all which has ever been said in praise, will be verified to the most incredulous.

JEWETT'S VEGETABLE BITTERS AND STOMACH PLASTERS,

ARE among the most valuable preparations for weakness, pain in the side, lame back, &c.

☞The subscriber is the only Agent in this County for selling the above valuable medicines, and as their reputation is now well established, he finds it necessary to caution the public to be on their guard, as counterfeits of all the above have been offered for sale. The subscriber has a constant supply of those which he will warrant to be genuine always on hand, which he is authorized to sell at the proprietors prices.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway, April 3, 1832. 3m42

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE--HIRAM.

NOTICE is hereby given to the proprietors of the Lands hereafter mentioned in the town of Hiram, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bill committed for collection to the undersigned, Collector of said Hiram, for the year 1830, in the respective sums following, viz:

Names of proprietors.	No. of lots if known.	No. of division or description of range, if known.	No. of acres improved.	No. of acres unimproved.	House.	Barn.	Total value.	Deficiency of highways in 1829.	State, county and town taxes for 1830.	Total taxes due.
							$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
David Potter,	100						200		2 60	2 60
Simeon Pease,	15	85	1	1	362	5	50		pd.	5 50
Noah Barker,		50			120	3	72	1	56	5 29

The said Collector will proceed according to law to sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the Store of Benjamin Barker, Esquire in said Hiram, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, on the twenty-third day of June next, so much of said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges. PELEG WADSWORTH,

Collector as aforesaid.

Dated at said Hiram, the sixth day of March A. D. 1832. 3m40

WANTED immediately, by Mrs. H.W.Goodnow, 2 young LADIES, as Apprentices to the Millinery and Mantua-Making business.

Norway, April 2.

Book and Job Printing NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Albion Corn Plaster!

THE *Albion Corn Plaster* softens the corn, however old and tough, and extracts it to the very roots.—The relief afforded is *gentle, immediate* and *thorough*.

The Proprietor begs leaves to submit the following case, from Mr. Stowell, who is well known to the inhabitants of this city, especially at the south end, and at South Boston, as a very respectable citizen.

A CASE.

SIR—I do not hesitate to give my most unqualified approbation in favor of your valuable *Albion Corn Plaster*. By the use of less than a box, Mrs. Stowell has been cured of a corn on each foot, which had been exceeding, ly troublesome and painful for years, and I think it but justice to your invaluable preparation to add, (for the encouragement of those, who owing to repeated disappointments in the various remedies resorted to, have finally despaired of a cure,) that your Plaster cured her corns after trying other highly recommended remedies to no purpose; and what increases my confidence in the superiority of your Plaster, is the fact, that it has been used by several of my neighbors with equally good success.

(Signed) SETH STOWELL,

Keeper of the Toll-house, South Boston Bridge.

Mr. T. KIDDER,

Proprietor of the Conway Medicines.

Boston, June 17th, 1829.

**Price 50 cents.

SORE

AND INFLAMED EYES!

THE studious, the weakly, and others, who are troubled with soreness or inflammation of that delicate organ, will be able to obtain a most pleasant and invaluable application, in

DUMFRIES'

EYE WATER.

This well established *Wash for the Eye*, is perfectly innocent, and gives immediate relief, even in very aggravated cases of soreness and inflammation. Price 25 cents.

THE TOOTH ACHE!

THIS agonizing disorder is cured in its most painful stages, by one of the most simple as well as powerful remedies known in moderm practice. The

CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS

afford instant relief, without inflicting the slightest injury on the teeth.—They are applied externally to the parts affected, with the greatest ease and expedition, and generally operate as a soothing lenitive to the suffering patient. Price 50 cents a box.

DYSPEPSIA,

OF most obstinate character, after having baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and withstood the most highly recommended medical preparation, has been *checked, relieved*, and *cured*, in a number of instances in and about this city, by using for a short time Dr. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, AND ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,

in connexion, according to the directions accompanying the Specific. It is also one of the best medicines known for *Sick Headache, Sickness at the Stomach, Nausea*, and Flatulences.

Price of the Specific and Pills 50 cents each. 4

**None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the *sole Proprietor*. T. KIDDER, *immediate successor* to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "*Conway Medicine*," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

☞ Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 9

THE AMERICAN FARMER,

A neat weekly paper in quarto form, edited by GIDEON B. SMITH, *is published in Baltimore, (Md.) by* I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, *at* $5 *per annum.*

IT is devoted exclusively to agriculture, horticulture, and rural and domestic economy. It contains also every week the prices current in the commercial and common markets, of the principal commodities which farmers want to buy or sell, and such intelligence foreign and domestic, as is interesting to them, with regard to the current value of their produce

CONTENTS OF No. 2, VOL. 14.

Editorial; Hexagonal Mode of Planting; Culture and Large Product of Corn; American Grapes; To Remove Ink Spots from Linen, &c.—On the Cultivation and Mode of Planting; Ruta Baga—On Planting; of the Culturer of Plantations, Soil, Pruning, Thinning, Remedies for Accidental Injuries and Natural Diseases of Forest Trees, of the Tanning Afforded by the Bark of Different Species of Trees, continued—On Saving Manures—Agriculture; Proper Time for Topping and Harvesting Corn—On Dwarfing Trees and Advantages thereof—On the Culture and Value of Locust Trees—Propriety of Pruning Trees Early; Composition to Cover the Wounds—Practical Observations on Forcing Fruits and Vegetables—Letter from Dr. R. R. Harden on a Peculiar Disease of the Eyes of Horses which generally Causes Blindness; Manner of Operating on it—Prize Cattle in England.

POETRY.

THE WISH.

Would I could find in some sweet spot,
Far, far from human power,
A sea-beach cave, a mountain grot,
Or e'en a rustic bower;

Where I, far from the haunts of man,
Unnoticed, pure and free,
Might linger out my life's short span,
In blessed obscurity.

I would not ask for flowers that bloom
Ever as in the spring,
Or buds that yield a rich perfume
Around my couch to cling.

I would not ask for bird-songs then,
For sunshine or for shower;
Enough if from the haunts of men
I felt not human power.

ACROSTIC.

While suns with light the world shall lave,
And stars shall glitter in the sky,
So long as ocean rolls a wave,
His memory dear shall never die.
In the brght page of fame he'll shine—
Nations unborn will homage pay—
Green laurels o'er his grave shall twine,
Till time and nature do decay.
On him who did our rights maintain,
No malice ever fix'd a stain.

A WAY TO MAKE POETRY.

A certain famous poetaster,
Than whom but few could rhyme it faster,
Was, by a wag with sober face,
Accosted thus with seeming grace:
"Kind sir, pray whence is your ability
For making verse with such facility?"
The poet answered, "Sir, did you but know it,
'Tis no great knack to be a poet.
First I select, for I can tell,
Such words in pairs as jingle well,
Then down along the right hand border,
Arrange them, sir, in martial order,
These you must know are my front guard,
Gainst those who criticise a bard,
And then to fill the blank, I measure out
My lines some five good feet, or thereabout,
Then find those words that best will match,
And stuff them in to fill the batch.
When this is done, my lines 'gin to flow,
From RIGHT to LEFT, from top to toe."

From the Eastern Argus.

POT-ASH PATENT.

Mr. Editor.—To give the following remarks a place in your paper, will benefit individuals, and be of great importance to the credit of an increasing article of commerce in this State of Maine. I feel it a duty incumbent on me, to make this public disapproval of the mode recommended, and approved of by Certificates in a Patent lately purchased by many in this, and other States to make Pot-ashes. I am justified in this decision, by correspondence with Mr. Townsend, Gen. Inspector in Mass. to whom I sent the Patent with a sample of the ashes so made. His opinion, after proving the same, is corroborated by the following remark. "I have noticed in a New York paper, a communication from Montreal, stating that several parcels of ashes have passed their Inspection as *first* sort. But afterwards upon more thorough examination, it was reduced to 2d, 3d, and unmerchantable" I am in hopes that what has been stated in this communication, will be noticed to prevent loss to those interested. It is needless here to state the way to have this article made to pass first sort. Adulteration by using common salt, in any way that has been too much practised is needless, and for many uses, is injurious. Slacked lime, only so much as to be two or three inches deep, over the ashes nigh the bottom of the vat (or cash) as a strainer for the leash—none in the kettles.

In consequence of the great increase of manufactures about us, and of course a greater home consumption of ashes it is found necessary to be stricter than formerly in the Inspection of them.

More attention should be paid to law relative to the tare of barrels containing Pot and pearl ashes, and the brand of manufacturer's name, on the same.

JOHN K. SMITH, Gen. Insp'r.

"Beauties of Litigation."—Under this head the Keene Sentinel states the following case:

"A. sued his neighbour B. (both living in this county) for tresspass, in taking three sheep from an inclosure, where a certain number belonging to the defendant had been pastured thro' the summer—A. alleging that to make up his B. had got three of his, that had been pastured in an adjoining lot, & got mixed with a large flock belonging to different persons. The Justice gave judgement for the plaintiff. Defendant appealed to the Court of Common Pleas. The parties appeared with many witnesses at the January term, which was adjourned on account of non-attendance, by reason of indisposition, of a majority of the Court. At the adjournment the case was argued, but the jury could not agree. The parties were then persuaded to submit the cause to arbitration of five respectable individuals in the vicinty.—The trial lasted three days when the defendant obtained verdict. The cost of this suit for the three sheep, we are told, amounts to nearly five hundred dollars, 400 of which falls on the plaintiff."

DEFERRED SUMMARY.

MORGAN ALIVE AGAIN!

The New Orleans "Louisiana Advertiser" of the 22d Feb. has the following paragraph:—

Resurrection. Extract of a letter dated city of Mexico, Jan. 11, 1332, from an American gentleman of respectability resident there to his correspondent in this city. "Pray make known at home that *Capt. William Morgan*, who was so cruelly murdered twice by the wicked masons in the northern part of the State of New York, and buried in a sack in one of the big lakes, is *alive and well*, in this city, and gaining an honest livelihood by painting coaches, houses, &c. —he is not much pleased that his wife married a *mason*, but is very grateful to Mr. Rush for his long funeral oration.

LARGE CARGO

The Envoy, at this port, from Liverpool, belonging to Providence, is 391 tons burthen, and she has on board 784 tons of measurement goods. Her cargo is the most valuable that has been brought from Liverpool, for many years. The invoice value of it at Liverpool was rising 300,000*l.* sterling, or nearly $1,400,000; and it is conjectured the duty which will accrue on the cargo will amount to between $300,000 and $400,000, Capt. Acerman was informed at the Liverpool Custom House, that the bounty on the goods shipped by envoy was greater in amount than ever cleared from that part. This is accounted for, in part, from the fact, that the bounty on all Linen goods expired on all not afloat the 5th Jan. and consequently she was crowded with goods of that description to that date to secure the bounty. There are about 120 consignees.—*Boston Centinel.*

Canada—The troubles continue in Upper Canada. Mr. Mackenzie, who has been twice expelled from the Legislature, has been again elected to it. He is however, about to proceed to England, and carries with him a petition signed by upwards of 4 thousand citizens, asking for the recall of the Governor, a revision of the constitution of the Legislative council, & the disolution of the Legislature. Meetings have been held to promote the obtainment of an elective Legislature Council.

Why are kitchen vegetables, as peas, French beans, &c. sometimes difficult to boil soft?

Because of the great quantity of gypsum imbibed during their growth, and not on account of the coolness of the season, or rains, as has been generally supposed; to correct this throw a small quantity of subcarbonate of soda in the sauspan with the vegetables, the carbonick acid of which will seize upon the lime in the gypsum, and thus free the vegetables from its influence.—*American Farmer.*

Taking Cold.—There are several methods used by careful people, to enable themselves to "take colds" readily.—One is, to put on over boots or shoes, huge boxes or over shoes, during muddy roads, throw them off,—then comes a cold.—Another is; wear Indian rubber shoes, during the day, and, at evening, when the feet have arrived at a perspirable state, exchange them for slippers; a cold follows their track.

Ladies too, who use a hot brick or sad-iron, at their feet, nightly, are in danger of taking cold.

A snappish old gentleman once communicated to the writer, a receipt for cold feet, which as near as can be recollected, is as follows:

I wear, (said he) good thick soled well tallowed cowhide tight-sewed shoes: when out in the cold I move quickly; bathe my feet in cold water twice a week and before going to bed, walk the floor with bare feet. I never have cold feet, and was never sensible of taking cold by reason of cold feet.—[Rochester Daily Adv.

The Western Flood.—At Madison, Indiana the water rose 80 feet. Lawrenceburg was totaly inundated. Several dead bodies had been found in floating houses.—A living child was found floating in a cradle, was taken up, and is doing well at Cincinnati.

It is mentioned in the Philadelphia papers, that Gen. St. Clair, who was once a physician, was wont to cure the scarlet fever by causing the patient to drink, several times each day, of buttermilk, moderately acid, and as much buttermilk whey as the patient could take. "This rarely, if ever, failed of woking a cure."

CAUTION.—A new emission of counterfeit Five dollar bills on the Fulton Bank, were put in circulation yesterday—They are dated 1st March, 1831, payable to Silas Holmes, letter D. The numbers and filling in are badly written, —otherways the notes appear well executed. [N. Y. Adv.]

We understand that Gen. Jackson completed the sixty fifth year of his age on Wednesday last, the 14th instant.—Nat. Int.

The power of Imagination.—An honest Hibernian being observed with a piece of bread in each hand, one of which was smaller than the other, and from each of which he alternately cut a bit, was asked what was the reason for such an unnecessary proceeding?—"Faith," said he, "I have heard so much about the power of imagination, that I am trying to believe that this little piece to be *mate*, while the large piece remains as bread; but for the soul of me, I can't bring my mind to distinguish the difference."

In making toys, the Chinese are exceedingly expert: out of a solid ball of ivory, with a hole in it not larger than half an inch in diameter, they will cut from nine to fifteen distinct hollow globes one with in another, and capable of being turned round in every direction, and each of them carved full of the same kind of open work that appears on the fans. A very small sum of money is the price of one of those difficult trifles.

Extraordinary Wager.—Mr Udny, the venerable Postmaster of Lismere, Beddfordshire, undertook, for a wager, to travel from that town to Latmore, in an oyster barrel, drawn by a pig, a badger, two cats, a goose and a hedgehog. His head was decorated with a red night cap, and he drove with a pig-driver's whip. He is in his 97th year.

Why are potatoes the most nourishing of all vegetables?

Because of the quantity of starch they contain. Salop, tapioca, and sago chiefly consists of starch, and are proportionally nutritous.

Suicide caused by intemperance! The Wiscasset Yankee and Laborer's Journal states that Mrs. Martha Williams of Woolwich, aged about 53, committed suicide on Monday 27th ult. by cutting her throat, which act is attributed to the habit of intoxication. Her husband had been absent from the house about an hour, and when he returned she was dead.

Tomb of Eve. About two miles north of the town of Djidda in Hidjaz, Egypt, is the tomb of Howa, (Eve) the mother of mankind. It is of stone, and a rude structure about four feet long, three feet high, and as many in breadth.

The brains of Bonapart weighed three pounds and a half—those of Byron, two ounces more—and the brains of the celebrated statesman, George Canning weighed near four pounds.

BRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY—Established in 1813—The subscriber has completed a new edition of his book of Specimens, with which his customers, and other Printers disposed to buy from him, may be supplied on application at his Foundry, Nos. 18 and 20 Augustus street, behind the City Hall. He would remark, for the information of those who have not been in the habit of dealing with him, and because a different practice has been extensively introduced, that his book contains nothing but the actual productions of his own Foundry, and presents a true specimen of what will be furnished to orders. The assortment is very complete, has been deliberately and carefully in twenty years brought to its present high state of perfection, and embraces a variety of styles adapted to different tastes and to the various departments of printing Newspaper, Book and Job, highly finished, and cast of the most serviceable metal. Not to notice the varieties which are distinguished by their numbers in the Book, it contains of

ROMAN and ITALIC, 27 sizes, from twelve line Pica to Pearl.

TWO-LINE and TITLE, 15 sizes, Two-line Columbian to Agate.

SHADED, 13 sizes, Two-line Pica to Long Primer.

ITALIAN, 7 sizes, Seven-line Pica to Long Primer.

ANTIQUE, 17 sizes, Ten-line Pica to Nonpariel.

BLACK, 12 sizes, Four-line Pica to Minion.

OPEN BLACK, 5 sizes, Four-line Pica to Great Primer.

SCRIPT, 2 sizes, Double Small Pica and Great Primer.

Besides Music, Back Slope, Ornamental Letters and Lottery Figures, Piece Fractions, Superiors, Astronomical and other Signs, Space Rules, Brass Rules, Ornamental Dashes, Long Braces, more than 200 kinds of Flowers, and 1000 Cuts and Ornaments for School Books, Newspapers, and Scientific works.

Orders for any of these, and also for Presses, Chases, Composing Sticks, Cases, Furniture, Printing Ink, or any thing required in the Printing business, will be executed on the most favorable terms, and with the utmost promptitude, a large stock of the Foundry articles being always on hand. GEORGE BRUCE.

New York, January 28, 1832. 37

NOTICE.

Joseph C. Green

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has established himself as an Iron Machinist at

"STEEP FALLS," IN NORWAY,

where he will build all kinds of *COTTON and WOOLLEN MACHINERY* —all kinds of Iron Work turned, drilled and finished with neatness and despatch—Surgeon's Instruments made and repaired—Guns repaired, &c. &c.

N. B. Iron Axles for Waggons and Chaise turned for 37 1 2 cents a piece.

WOOL CARDING MACHINES built at short notice, on reasonable terms and warranted to be first rate.

WANTED,

Immediately, 12 or 15 cords of WOOD in exchange for work or for Furniture.

Norway, Nov. 24, 1831. 24tf

New Goods.
Cheap for Cash!!

JERE. MITCHELL

HAS just received a good assortment of Domestic and Foreign GOODS, among which, are Bombazetts Merinos, Circassians, Cambiets, Camblet Plaid, Flanel, Padding, Buckram, Duck, Calicoes, Cambrics, Muslins, Bobinett Lace, Footing, Edging, Pearling, Piping, Gimp, Ticking, Crape, Brown Sheetings, do. Shirtings, bleach'd do., Bonnet SILKS, Millinett, Battiste, Cane, Linen, Vestings, Coat Buttons, Vest do., Pearl do., Ribbons, Belt do., Tapes, Twist, Sewing Silks, Braid, Cord, Floss, Wound Wire, Hooks and Eyes, Pins, Kid Gloves, Silk do., Flag Silk Hdkfs., Imitation do., Fancy do., Cravats, Suspenders, Factory Ginghams, Umbrellas, Copperplate, Batting, Wicking, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Y. H. Tea, Souchong do., Coffee, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Starch, Loaf Sugar, Brown do., Tobacco, Rice, Raisins, S. Soap, Corn Brooms, Fish, Glass, blown Salt, Indigo, Nutmegs, Cloves, Bedcords, Paste Blacking, Combs, Sal Nitre, Wafers, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,

Crockery & Glassware, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c. &c.

As it is the intention of J. M. to sell exclusively for Cash, persons wishing to purchase any articles in his line of business will do well to call.

Norway Village, Dec. 22, 1831. 28tf

PROSPECTUS

OF A PAPER TO BE PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN NORWAY, ME.

TO BE ENTITLED THE

JOURNAL OF THE TIMES.

KNOWING well the desire of many of the People of this County for a paper that shall be free from Party Politics, and their wish to have one that shall be useful in every other respect, it is proposed to publish one with the above title, provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the undertaking. In conducting a paper of this character, it will be our endeavor to avoid the evil spirit of all party, rather than advocate any one in particular. We would rather be the bearer of the olive branch than the fire-brand, amongst the conflicting interests of the community; by endeavoring to prove that undoubted, but neglected or forgotten truth,—that the interest, the true interest of ONE, is the interest of ALL; and chiefly would we endeavor to show not only that the laborer is worthy of his hire, but that it is for the interest of his employer, as well as himself, that he should have a fair remunerating price for his toil. We would claim for the children of industry, a perfect equality of rights and privileges, with those for whose profit they labor. A comprehensive survey of our own and Foreign Affairs, with a concise summary of every thing interesting and worthy of record will be weekly furnished to our readers. The interests of Education, Science, Agriculture, and the Arts will be specially attended to. In fact no pains will be spared to make it what it aspires to be, an interesting Family Newspaper.

☞The Price Current of Country Produce in the Portland market will be published weekly. Also, a list of the broken Banks &c. in New-England.

TERMS.—The "Journal of The Times" will be printed on fine paper with fair type, at $1 per annum if paid within three months—or $1,25 if payment be delayed six months from the date of the subscription.

Agents will be appointed in every town in the County to whom all subscribers to the paper can make payment in cash or country produce.

Any person obtaining five responsible subscribers will receive a sixth copy gratis.

No subscription received for a less term than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, but at the option of the publisher.

Interest will be charged on all arrearages of more than one year's standing.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

☞Editors in this State by inserting the above will have the favor reciprocated at any time.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold to the highest bidder, at Public Auction on Thursday the twenty-ninth day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon at the store of Jonathan Swift Esq. in Norway, all the Right in Equity which Amos Town has to redeem the following tract of Land, the westerly part of the twelfth lot in the first range of lots situated in that part of said Norway, which was formerly called Cummings' Gore or Grant, containing forty acres and fifty-seven rods excepting the road on the west end o said lot. The said lot is mortgaged to Increase Robinson for about one hundred and fifty dollars.

H. W. MILLETT, Dep. She'ff.

Norway, Feb. 28, 1832. 38

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, $1,-25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to Samuel Coleman, Portland, or Agent Maine. Dec. 7.

THE OXFORD OBSERVER,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,

At $2 per annum, or, $1,75 to those who pay Cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publisher.

The publisher will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

Interest will be charged upon arrearages of more than one year's standing.

☞All Letters and Communications intended for the Observer, must be addressed to the publisher, POST PAID.

HEALTH SECURED

BY THE USE OF THE

HYGEIAN VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES

OF THE

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, *LONDON;*

Which have obtained the approbation and recommendation of some Thousands of Cures,

IN Consumptions, Cholera Morbus, Inflamations, internally or externally; Dyspepsia, Fevers, Ague, Indigestion, Billious or Nervous Affections, & all diseases of the Liver: Yellow Fever, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tic Doloreux, St. Vitus's Dance, Epilepsy, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Palsy, Green Sickness, and all obstructions to which the Female form is so distressingly liable, and which sends so many of this fairest portion of the creation, in Consumptions, to their untimely graves; Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, Asthma, Jaundice, Gravel, Stone, & all Urinary Obstructions; Fistula, Piles, Strictures, Ruptures, and Syphilis, in all its stages; Constipated Bowels, Worms, Scurvey, Itchings of the Skin,—King's Evil, and all Gutaneous Disorders; in short, every Complaint to which the human frame is so direfully subject, under all their varied forms and names; as the Hygeian conviction is,—that

MAN IS SUBJECT TO

ONE ONLY REAL DISEASE

THAT IS, TO THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD,

from whence springs every Complaint that can possibly assail his complicated frame; and that it is the perpetual struggle of this vital, pure stream of life, the gift of Almighty power, to disencumber itself of its viscous, acrid humours, with which it has become commixed, through the negligence of parents; the ignorance or maltreatment of the Doctors; or the vicious, or gormandizing propensities of us all.

This valuable Medicine, being composed only of vegetable matter, or medicinal herbs, and warranted, on oath, as containing not one particle of mercurial, mineral, or chemical substances, (all of which are uncongenial to the nature of man, and therefore destructive of the human frame) is found to be perfectly harmless to the most tender age, or the weakest frame, under every stage of human suffering; the most pleasent and benign in its operation, and at the same time, the most certain in searching out the root of every complaint, however deep, and of performing a cure, that was ever offered to the world. This wonderful effect, too, is produced by the least possible of all trouble to the patients, by merely swallowing a certain number of small pills, and being called a few extra times to the purposes of evacuation, with the least possible sensation of feeling, or pain, or exaustion of bodily strength, and without the fear of catching cold, or attention to dress or diet, in any way different to their accustomed habits.

These pills cure in all cases, and can in no way be outdone. Experience,—which is the touchstone of all human knowledge, has long borne testimony to the fact; and extensive use of them, has already verified its truth in this country.

These Medicines cure by purging, and yet the weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by their operation, because they clear the body of its bad humors; they invariably too, procure a sound sleep. They are the safest and most efficatious Medicine to take to sea; preventing all scurvy,—costiveness, &c.

The operation of this (in every case) mild medicine, which conveys immediate conviction of its utility from the first dose, is as beneficial to the mind as to the body; first calming, then curing all *Mental derangements, Eccentricities, Nervous Affections, Irritabilities, and Restlessness from whatever source*: complaints which have heretofore not been properly understood, as the Hygeists have found them all to proceed from accrimonious humors in the blood, and, *happily for the present and future race of mankind*, discovered a *cheap* and *universal* mode of *purifying, curing, and preventing.*

The being cured of any disease, infirmity or sore, is now no more a dubious or uncertain procedure—perseverance in the Vegetable Universal Medicines will always restore nature to her due course. The literary and sedentary of both sexes, whose pursuits so much impair the faculties, will find a sure remedy in the Universal Medicines for preserving the energy and sprightliness of the imagination, and improving their health; Old age will be attained by the use of them, and passed free from pain and infirmities.

These require none of the mysteries of other medicines. They only require to be persevered in with sufficiently large doses, and the patient will always come off well;—when a disease is obstinate, patients do not take doses large enough.

***For sale by the subscriber, who is the only authorized Agent for this County, and every box sold by him is warranted to be direct from London. Certificates of cures may be seen by calling on ASA BARTON.

Norway Village, Sept. 26, 1831. 15 ly.